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CORRECTIONS TO THE SIXTH EDITION OF SUPER'S FRENCH READER.

The sixth edition of SUPER'S 'French Reader' (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 1890. Half leather, 12mo, pp. 240) is, in its new binding, a very neat and attractive volume. The vocabulary has been rewritten, and many typographical errors have been corrected in the text. A perusal of the book and a comparison with earlier editions suggest the following corrections:

Page viii, dates of XAVIER DE MAISTRE, for 1802 read 1852.—P. 121 ll. 2-3, for *le cosaque* read *la cosaque* (the dance); same remark for the note on p. 177.—P. 131. In the first stanza on this page the sixth line is wanting; it should read: *Je cherche partout mon ami.*

In the vocabulary the gender of a number of substantives is not indicated. They are: *arpeggio, Égypte, geblier, grand mère, grandpère, jouet, milieu, ouest, reconnaissance, richard, seigneur, sillon, spleen.* Also in *louis d'or* and *tombée de nuit* no gender is indicated.—*Derrière*, given as fem., should be masc.—The following words should be marked as having aspirate *h*: *héros, honteux, horde.*—*Outrage*, given as fem., should be masc.—*Se passer*, not in vocabulary, should be given to cover p. 60, l. 10.—For *sein* (p. 226) read *sien*.—For *trone* read *trône*.—Instead of *tour* (p. 230) read *trou*.

Further criticism would suggest that the pronunciation of words like *indemnité* be indicated in the vocabulary (that of *solennel*, etc., being represented).—"Words of which the spelling and meaning are alike in French and English" having been inserted in this edition (cf. *conversation, distance*), *six* should be given to cover p. 97, l. 10.

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SEMITIC AND OTHER GLOSSES TO KLUGE'S *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*.—II.

Kaftan might have been treated; the German is from the Polish *kaftan*, this from the Turkish *qaftân*, a dress, cf. Dozy, l. c., pp.

107-117.—With reference to Lat.-Greek *cacare* = *caccare* = *κακᾶν* = *κακαῖν* (s. v. Kacken) see O. WEISE, 'Lehnwörter,' pp. 26 and 76; for M.H.G. *quât*, bad, evil, reference should have been made to 'Otto den Quaden.' In Lithuanian we have *szikù* and in Old-Irish *cacc*.—*Kaffer*, we are told, means 'ungebildeter Mensch,' properly a student-expression from the Arabic *Kâfir* 'infidel'; but WEIGAND ('Wörterbuch,' i, 832) has it better: *Kaffer* = Talmudicrabbin. *Kaphrî*, a villager, a peasant, from the Hebr. *kaphâr*, a village.—The noun *Kaliber*, Engl. *caliber*, is omitted; from the Greek *καλυπτόδιον* = *καλοπτόδιον* < *καλάπτω*, a shoemaker's last (i. e. a wooden foot); so POTT and others, while some derive it from the Arabic *qâlab*, a model (SKEAT, s. v.).—The Lat. *calx* (s. v. *Kalk*) is derived from the Greek *χαλῖς*; see WEISE, 'Lehnwörter,' pp. 19, 50, 157 rem. and 195. FICK compares Church-Slav. *skala*, stone, and Gothic *skalja*, a tile, a brick. SKEAT, s. v., is very unsatisfactory.—For *Kalmank* let KLUGE consult DU CANGE, 'Glossarium,' ii, 44; we have the Greek *καμελαύκιον*, a kind of cap made of camel's hair.—Greek *κάμηλος* (camel) occurs for the first time in AESCH, 'Suppl.,' 285. According to LAGARDE Nominal-formation in the Semitic languages (*Götting. gelehrt. Abh.*, vol. xxxv, pp. 20 and 49) the Semitic *gâmal*, *camelus bactrianus*, is derived from a verb *gâmala*, he compensated, he took revenge; attention is called to the fact that the Greek authors called this animal *μνηστῆρας* and it is stated that "die wesentliche Eigenschaft des Kamels Rachsucht ist." For Gothic *ulbandus* = *Kamel*, LAGARDE (ibid., 221) says: "die Gothische Form ist anerkanntermassen = *ἐλεφαντ*-, bedeutet aber nicht den Elefanten, sondern das Kamel und zwar nicht bloss bei den Gothen, sondern auch bei den Niedersachsen, so gewiss die Herrn von Kröcher als Besitzer von Olvenstedt ein Kamel im Schilde führen." There may have been in the mind of our Teutonic forefathers some confusion in terms.—The German *Kamin* is from the It. *caminata*, this from Lat. *caminus*, which, again, is derived from Greek *καίμινες* (R. *καίειν*, to burn).—If the authors of our two dictionaries would consult LAG. 'Arm.,' §1089, they would find that Greek *καμάρα*, whence *Kammer*, chamber, is an Êrânian loan-word, a